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SWEPT BY FIRE

Atlantic City Suffers a
\$2,000,000 Loss.

EIGHT HOTELS BURN

Firemen From Other Cities
Called On.

SIX MEN MISSING

BELIEVED THEY PERISHED IN
THE BERKLEY HOTEL.

After a Heroic Fight of Five Hours
Firemen Finally Had Fire
in Control.

By Associated Press.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 3.—The most disastrous conflagration that ever visited this city raged for five hours today along the beach front for a distance of over three blocks. Eight hotels were either entirely or partially destroyed. A strong southwest wind was blowing, and the fire, unable to cope with the flames, Assistance was asked from Philadelphia and Camden, and the former city sent three engines, the train making the run in fifty-five minutes.

There is an unconfirmed report that six men have lost their lives in the flames. The fire originated in Brady's bath house located on the boardwalk between New York and Kentucky avenues and extended from Illinois avenue to Tennessee avenue, three blocks. The hotels destroyed are: The Windsor, owned by G. Jason Waters; the Berkeley, owned by Hew Bros.; the Stratford, owned by Hew Bros.; the Stickney, owned by Myra G. Stickney; the Luray, owned by Josiah White; the Marlton, owned by G. Jason Waters; the Elwood, owned by Richard Blinder.

The New Holland Hotel on Kentucky avenue and Young's Pier caught and burned fiercely. So far as can be learned no lives have been lost among the guests.

List of Supposed Dead.
The six men who are supposed to have been burned to death are two policemen believed to have been buried in the ruins of the Berkeley Hotel, two firemen and two musicians, members of the Royal Italian Band, who are said to have been in the Berkeley.

Practically all of the burned property was attached to the boardwalk, a frame structure forty feet wide skirting the edge of the ocean and consisting mainly of flimsy wooden stores and bath houses. Fortunately the brisk wind carried the flames away from the section of the city in which the most valuable hotels and cottages are located.

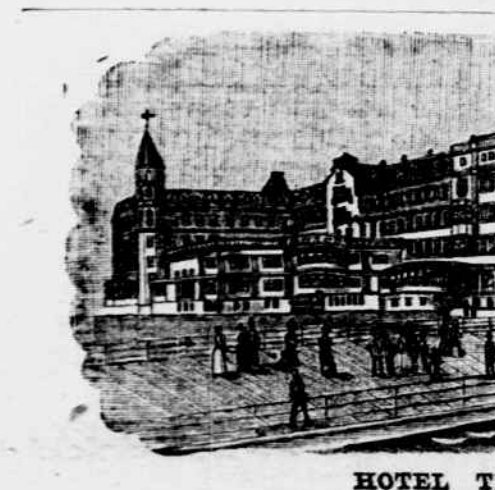
Three Philadelphia fire companies arrived here shortly before 1 o'clock and immediately began an attack on the flames. Shortly after 1:30 o'clock assistance began to arrive by special train from Camden, fifty-six miles distant, and it is estimated that six fire engines will be added to the force now fighting the fire. The wind from the west has increased somewhat and is blowing the flames eastward with greater ferocity.

Young's Pier Entirely Gone.
Young's pier and the marine hall room of the pier is entirely gone, and the inner portion of the structure is being torn down to save the adjacent properties. At 1 o'clock the fire leaped across Tennessee avenue and threatened the following places with destruction: M. Moyer & Bros.' fancy store, J. Williams' optician store, Caswell's candy store, L. R. Adams' bath, two fronts; Chong, King & Co., auction store of imported wares; Parlsian Diamond Parlor; Victor Fresinger's antique and foreign ware store, John Young's new apartment house, The Dunlop Hotel, the Blue Cavern Cafe, Bleak House and the merry-go-rounds were all in the path of the fire.

The Morris Guards, a local military organization, placed the use of its armory at the disposal of the sufferers. The drill hall room looks like a big storage house. Chief of Police Eldridge ordered out the entire police force to care for property in the streets, and in addition hundreds of citizens volunteered to assist in the work of policing property. Several negroes were arrested for looting property.

Board Walk Burned.
As the fire spread along the beach it burned the boardwalk, and this placed the firemen at a disadvantage, as they were compelled to retreat to the beach. In some instances the fire companies were unable to get their hose off the boardwalk, and it was destroyed, thus hampering their efforts still further. The firemen from Philadelphia and Camden pumped water direct from the ocean to the flames wherever this was practicable.

The Luray Hotel had the greatest number of guests, and as this was one of the first places attacked by the flames, there were many scenes of excitement as the guests made a hasty exit. Fashionably dressed women helped carry trunks and valises, while not a few people who had not yet left bed ran out on the boardwalk in negliges. In most of the hotels burned there were comparatively few guests, as the crowd of



HOTEL TRAYMORE

No. 15,320.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Judge for Cape Nome District
Selected.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN

HIS APPOINTMENT AS INDIAN
COMMISSIONER URGED.

Large Number of Callers Received To-day—New York Pleased With Secretary Shaw.

Washingtonians in Fire-Stricken City.
Among the Washingtonians who are sojourning in Atlantic City, and who are therefore spectators of the destructive fire there today are Mr. S. T. G. Morsell, member of the excise board, and Mrs. Morsell, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Madigan.

MR. McLELLAN'S POSITION.
Cuban Reciprocity Bill Does Not Go Far Enough for Him.

The first of the minority reports on the Cuban reciprocity bill was filed today by Representative McLehlan of New York of the ways and means committee, who argues that the bill gives Cuba much less in the way of relief than she is justly entitled to. He cites the Teller resolution and the Platt amendment as establishing our assurances to Cuba that the world is open to her.

HEARD MAJOR JENKINS.

House Committee Considers Bill to Put Him on Retired List.

Major Micah Jenkins, a Rough Rider who served in Cuba under Col. Roosevelt, appeared before the House committee on military affairs regarding a bill pending before that committee to place Major Jenkins on the retired list on account of physical disabilities incurred in the Cuban service. The bill was introduced by Representative Elliott of South Carolina. The committee took no action further than hearing the statements of Major Jenkins. Major Jenkins is the only one of the Rough Riders who is still in the service. He was discharged from the service in 1902 on account of physical disabilities.

GOV. HEARD'S REPORT.

Alleged Existence of a British Camp on the Mississippi.

Secretary Hay has received from Gov. Heard of Louisiana the statement referred to in this morning's publications alleging the existence of a British camp at Chalmette, just below New Orleans, on the Mississippi river. The governor's communication is voluminous, comprising statements and affidavits intended to disclose the character of the alleged camp.

While the State Department will not hesitate a moment to make inquiry into the correctness of any such charges preferred by any responsible person, such as the governor of Louisiana, it is believed that it is even now not without ideas of its own as to what is going on at Chalmette. And this knowledge has not shaken the department's original belief that the British operations are entirely lawful and that there is no power in the national or state governments to prevent them. So long as the shipments from Chalmette are confined to horses, livestock, fodder and provisions, and the port is not made the point of departure of a naval or military expedition, it is held that there is no warrant for interference, even if the supplies are bought directly by the British government.

THE PRESIDENT INTERESTED.

Proposed Improvements at Arsenal Grounds Outlined to Him.

General Gillespie, chief of engineers, and Col. Black, commanding the engineer school and post at Washington barracks, had an interview with the President this afternoon in regard to the proposed extensive improvements of the post. While out walking the other day the President visited Washington barracks and spent some time admiring its historical surroundings. His visitors today gave him a brief outline of the improvements which it is proposed to make at the reservation.

Estimates for these improvements aggregating \$200,000, were recently submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War. Of this amount, \$400,000 was for the erection of the proposed Army War College. The remaining \$800,000 was for the various improvements proposed in the post and environs of the engineer school. The army appropriation bill, as it passed the House, contained the item of \$400,000 for the War College, but made no provision for the other improvements of the engineer school.

A strong effort will be made to have the omitted item of \$800,000 inserted in the bill when it comes before the Senate. Its omission is believed to have been an oversight. Without some provision for the engineer school it will have to be at the expense of the State Department. Col. Bingham, U. S. A., and Commander Raymond Rodgers, U. S. N. Mr. Pelree was elected chairman of the committee and arrangements were made to ascertain which of the descendants of Rochambeau and Lafayette will accept the invitation of the United States government to be present at the unveiling ceremony. It was decided that the statue of Rochambeau should be placed so as to face the south, thereby harmonizing with the statue of Lafayette at the southeast corner of the park. Mr. Boeuf, secretary of the French embassy, called on the committee and expressed his desire to aid it in any way in his power.

Change in Ship Commands.
Commander G. Blockinger has been ordered to assume command of the Wheeling, relieving Commander W. W. Kimball, who is ordered to command of the Abarenda as the relief of Captain U. Sebree, who is directed to command of the Abarenda as the relief of the Tutuila naval station and as governor of Samoa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902—SIXTEEN PAGES.

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RIVAL TOWNS AT WAR

Two Suburbs of Chicago
Claim Water Works.

ARMED MEN ON GUARD

THE BERWYN FORCES NOW IN
POSSESSION.

Cicero Clan Expected to Return With Reinforcements and Effect Recapture.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Armed forces, representing two rival suburbs of Chicago, claimed the possession of a water works plant here tonight and day-long today. The plant is situated in the town of Berwyn. This town and the town of Cicero some time ago parted company and became separate municipalities. Possession of the water works immediately became a hotly contested question. Last night the Cicero authorities, represented by three policemen in uniform, took possession of the place. They compelled the engineer and his assistant, both appointees of Berwyn, to perform their work. The Berwyn authorities telegraphed Chicago for help, and at midnight four well-armed private detectives arrived. They were sworn in as constables, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the three Cicero policemen. The attacking party, headed by Village President E. M. Cole, numbered ten men, all armed. They found the place locked and barred.

Carried Fort by Storm.

More reinforcements were sent for, and eight members of the Berwyn fire department responded. Guards were placed at all the windows, and then a piece of timber was secured and the door knocked from its hinges. One Cicero policeman was found inside, the other two having escaped. The guard was still on duty this morning. They said they expected that the Cicero forces would gather additional men and attempt to recapture the plant. Supervisor Linden of Cicero today declared that President Cole of Berwyn broke faith over the water works. He said that he had agreed that Cicero should control the plant and its revenues till May 1, when the matter should be adjudicated by the courts.

Place for Archbishop Ryan.

Representative Burke of Pennsylvania saw the President today to urge the nomination of Archbishop Ryan as a member of the board of Indian commissioners, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Whittle. The selection of Archbishop Ryan is urged not only because of his fitness for the position, but because he is a native of Pennsylvania. He is a native of the Catholic Church, it is stated, does a great deal of missionary and charitable work among the Indians, probably more than any other denomination. Archbishop Ryan is much interested in this work, and is particularly well posted as to the man chosen.

A Good Many Callers.

President Roosevelt received a large number of people this morning who had no other desire or object than to shake hands with him. About 150 lady school teachers from Cleveland were received in the east room, and for an hour afterward there were numerous callers who were received in the President's office. Senators Gallinger and Burnham and Representative Sullaway presented some friends from New Hampshire. Senator Kearns of Utah, Senator Clapp of Minnesota, Representatives Douglas and Hiram, and others were received. The President is giving the matter consideration. Another name being considered is that of John D. Gunder, a teacher from Cleveland who was received in the east room, and for an hour afterward there were numerous callers who were received in the President's office.

Going West Next Spring.

Col. M. H. Hecht of San Francisco was presented to the President by Representative Kahn of California. Colonel Hecht told the President that the people of the Pacific coast wanted to see him and hoped that he would visit the west soon. The President said he would have been delighted to have gone to the coast this year, but he could not do so. He intended to pay his visit next spring, after the short session of Congress has adjourned.

They Like Secretary Shaw.

C. C. Shayne, president of the board of trade of New York and of the Furriers' Association of that city, called on the President today to pay his respects and to express his satisfaction with the new Secretary of the Treasury. The President said that he was pleased with the new Secretary of the Treasury. "New York business men are much pleased with Mr. Shaw," said Mr. Shayne. "He is going at everything as if he meant business, and his administration promises to be most satisfactory." Ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss of New York paid his respects to the President this morning. He will be in Washington until tomorrow afternoon.

Presidential Nominations.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Captain Edward H. Browne, 1st Infantry, major; Edward J. Bloom, at large, second lieutenant of Infantry. Wm. R. Akers, receiver of public moneys at Alliance, Neb.

THE SITE SELECTED.

Rochambeau Statue to Stand in Southwest Corner of Lafayette Park. The Rochambeau commission, of which Secretary Hay is chairman, has selected the southwest corner of Lafayette park as the site of the statue of the distinguished French marshal. A meeting of the committee on arrangements for the unveiling of the statue May 24 was held at the State Department this morning. This committee consists of Assistant Secretary Pelree of the State Department, Col. Bingham, U. S. A., and Commander Raymond Rodgers, U. S. N. Mr. Pelree was elected chairman of the committee and arrangements were made to ascertain which of the descendants of Rochambeau and Lafayette will accept the invitation of the United States government to be present at the unveiling ceremony. It was decided that the statue of Rochambeau should be placed so as to face the south, thereby harmonizing with the statue of Lafayette at the southeast corner of the park. Mr. Boeuf, secretary of the French embassy, called on the committee and expressed his desire to aid it in any way in his power.

AMENDING THE CODE.

Two Changes Embodied in Measures Introduced by Mr. Babcock. Two amendments to the District code were transmitted to Chairman Babcock of the Commission on the District code, and by him introduced in the House today. One gives the judge in bankruptcy cases either grand or petit, discretion to order restitution of stolen property in money where the stolen goods have been disposed of.

The other amendment provides a penalty of not less than two or more than twenty years for the abduction or enticement of any female under eighteen years of age for immoral purposes, and a penalty of not more than eight years for harboring any person so abducted or enticed.

CONTRACTED BY ALL

Investigation Resumed of
Christmas' Statements

IN HOUSE COMMITTEE

DENIALS BY ABNER MCKINLEY,
SENATOR LODGE AND OTHERS.

Testimony of Carl Fischer Hansen Regarding Work for Sale of Danish West Indies.

The investigation of charges in connection with the Danish West Indies negotiations was resumed today by the House special committee having it in charge. Among those present when the hearing began were Abner McKinley, Col. W. C. Brown, Carl Fischer Hansen and Representative Gardner of New Jersey.

Abner McKinley's Denial.

Mr. McKinley was the first witness. He gave his residence as New York, his business that of a lawyer, and in response to Chairman Dalzell's inquiry he said he was a brother of the late President. Asked as to whether he knew Capt. Christmas the witness said he had met him once in the most casual way in the lobby of the Manhattan Hotel, New York. He never held any conference with him of any kind or character.

Was there any talk of the Danish West Indies? asked Mr. Dalzell.

"None whatever, either remotely or otherwise," answered the witness.

Mr. McKinley went on to say that he had never mentioned the matter to the President. He had no meeting with Christmas when he met Christmas they passed each other in the lobby of the Manhattan Hotel, New York. He never held any conference with him of any kind or character. Mr. Richardson asked if Mr. McKinley ever had any talks with the Seligman on the subject. Mr. McKinley said he had never had any conversation with them on the subject of the Danish West Indies. Hansen, as has been stated.

Mr. Gardner's Disclaimer.

Representative Gardner followed with a statement disclaiming all knowledge of Christmas except of the most casual character. Some one, he said, had asked permission to present a lady and gentleman at his (Gardner's) room. There was a brief meeting and the card left bore the name of Christmas. That was the extent of his acquaintance with Christmas, except in the time represented several New Jersey newspapers.

Col. Brown Had No Contact.

Colonel W. C. Brown testified that he met Christmas once at the Manhattan Hotel in New York. He had no conversation with him at that time, except the usual interchange of courtesies. He had no business relations with him; none was spoken of at that meeting, which was the only one.

Hansen Was Christmas' Counsel.

Mr. Hansen, the next witness, gave his business as an attorney at New York. He testified that he had an acquaintance with Christmas, who told him in 1899 of the movement to sell the Danish Islands to the United States and of Denmark's willingness to pay liberally in case of a sale. Christmas desired Hansen to act as counsel. Mr. Hansen said he called on Abner McKinley and asked him if he would become associate counsel. Mr. McKinley replied that he (Hansen) ought to know that he (McKinley) would not be retained on any negotiation in which the government was concerned. Mr. Hansen said he had urged that the acquisition of the islands was in line with this government's policy, but Mr. McKinley would not do so with the exception of the negotiations. The senator later Hansen said he talked with Col. Brown and requested him to ask the President if there was any intention of buying the Danish Islands. Col. Brown made inquiry, the witness said, and was referred by the President to Secretary Hay. When Col. Brown returned to New York he told Mr. Hansen that the United States did intend to buy the islands. Mr. Hansen then accepted Christmas' proposition, telling him that he would be appointed attorney for Denmark later if the negotiations were successful.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Republicans May Bring Headquarters to New York. A movement is on foot in the republican congressional committee to change the headquarters of the committee from Chicago to New York for the coming campaign. Some of the leading members of the committee think the change is advisable and will urge it when the committee meets next week for reorganization. The choice of headquarters probably will be left to the executive committee, however.

The idea in bringing the headquarters east is due to the fact that there are a number of close congressional districts in the east and contests will occur in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio. Another reason put forward is that it may be advisable to keep in touch with influential eastern interests and arouse them to the fact that the fight for Congress is being made by their own doers.

Senator Lodge's Statement.

Mr. Hansen yielded temporarily to allow Senator Lodge to make a statement. The senator said Christmas had spoken to him about the Danish transfer. Mr. Lodge had always taken an interest in the acquisition of the islands. He told Christmas, however, that there was no use of his staying here, as the Danish minister would attend to the negotiations. The senator specifically denied language said to have been used by him, according to the Christmas' report.

Christmas' Letter to Evans.

Resuming his testimony, Mr. Hansen told of learning later that Christmas had been clothed with authority by Denmark. Christmas wanted him to guarantee a contract of \$50,000 to Mr. Evans, this amount to come out of Christmas' expected compensation.

SENATE DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Submits Report.

FAVORS THE NEW SITE

STATION WILL BE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Report of the District Commissioners, Also Favorable, Will Be Ready in a Few Days.

How Christmas Was Bled.

There was much laughter and the inquiry took a rather ludicrous aspect, as Mr. Hansen told of Christmas' promises to various persons. On one occasion, Mr. Hansen said, Christmas met a C. W. Knox in a dining room and told him he had some islands to sell. Mr. Knox said he knew a man who knew Senator Hanna. As a result Christmas was to pay Knox \$50,000. In semi-humorous vein, Mr. Hansen told of \$5 being paid on this promise.

Hansen said Walberg replied that was "just in his line." Later, Hansen said, Christmas let Walberg have small sums, \$40, \$25 and \$15. Mr. Hansen said he did not know Walberg, and knew nothing of his connections with an international press association.

Representative Hitt asked if this was supposed to be the basis for charges affecting the American press.

Mr. Hansen said it was; that Christmas' connection with the press was with this Walberg.

Mr. Hansen also told of a contract with a Mr. Rymer, by which the latter was to receive \$100,000 for the construction of a station near the schools and churches, and leading merchants petitioned Congress for a site convenient to business on Pennsylvania avenue.

The Present Proposition.

The proposition now is that the United States shall buy, at a fair valuation, this land, on which the railroad has been paying taxes for thirty years, and that the railroad shall use the money so received as a portion of the expense of building a tunnel and making connections with the proposed union station.

LIKELY TO BE REJECTED.

Treaty for Sale of Islands Before Danish Landsting.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, April 3.—During an all-day executive session today the landsting, the upper house, discussed, with no result, the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States. The probabilities now are that the landsting will reject it, unless a plebiscite provision is attached.

Denmark Repudiates Christmas.

COPENHAGEN, April 3.—An official note was issued today formally announcing that the Danish ministry has had no connection with Christmas' negotiations. The latter applied for an audience, but the Danish minister, Deunizer, refused to receive a copy of Christmas' report on the subject of the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies.

FREE DELIVERY BOXES.

A Committee in Session to Determine Their Character.

Under an order recently issued by the Postmaster General a commission composed of the following members—W. E. Atwell, chairman; W. B. Galtree, Marietta, Ohio; A. W. Wills, Nashville, Tenn.; Chas. C. Ann, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Marigold, Bridgeport, Conn.—has been organized to determine the character of the boxes used by that service, with a view to making such recommendations as it may have to offer regarding the same.

A very large number of the committee held on the 1st of April, and at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning it will examine such models of rural free delivery boxes as may be submitted to it by manufacturers and inventors who may be in the city at that time.

Will Retire at Once.

The Three Colonels Promoted to Be Brigadier Generals.

It is stated at the War Department that of the four general officers selected yesterday only one, Major General Hughes, is to be continued in active service. The three others, Generals Burt, De Russy and Sheridan, will be retired immediately after their promotion. The second promotion of the list of brigadier generals thus created will be filled by the promotion of three more colonels who have had continuous service during the war of the rebellion, and who will also be similarly retired at once. How often the process is to be repeated is not yet determined, but it is said that not more than fifteen veterans of the civil war are about to close their active service in the army on account of age.

The Warren at Manila.

The department is advised by cable from General Chaffee of the arrival of the transport ship Warren at Manila, with the 24th Battalion, 15th Infantry, and 333 unassigned infantry recruits.

Finest in the World.

The new station will be the finest structure of its kind in the world. Its length will be 700 feet, which is eight or eight and one-half times the length of the existing structure. The building will be of white marble, with the interior of masonry; the classical style of architecture will be used, and the building will be so located and designed as to be distinctly subordinate to the Capitol and yet to take rank among the great public structures of the district. The minimum cost of the station has been placed at \$4,000,000, but the total cost will be nearer \$5,000,000.

The station is arranged for twenty-nine tracks, with room for seven additional tracks, thus providing for an indefinite future. The building is a masterpiece of architecture, and the result that persons arriving or departing will be accommodated without loss of time. The station is provided for use of the President of the United States and for ceremonial occasions. All street car lines will receive and discharge passengers in close proximity to the station, and ample accommodations are provided for bodies of troops and great delegations arriving or departing at inaugural times or when other large gatherings occur at the capital. In a word, every provision has been made for a great, dignified, convenient, accessible gateway to the capital of the nation.

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